PROGRESS IN CALIFORNIA.

CABLE RADS-MINING STOCK-SON OF A ROPHET-IRRIGATION.

SAN FRANKO. March 24.-It is expected that the Powell reet Cable Railroad will be opened to-morrow bm the junction with Market-st. clear across own to North Beach. This will make the firs crosstown cable line, and will be sure to have large patronage. Another branch of this same ine will run out Jackson-st. to Laurel Hill Coetery, and from there a steam dummy will at passengers to the Cliff House. The cable part of this branch will be opened April 1 and the liff House division by July 1. This road, when running, promises to rapidly develop a quarter of the city beyond the cemetery which has hiherto been inaccessible to the

There has been a good deal of excitement here on the Stock Exchange over the peculiar action of the shares of mes at the south end of the Comstock. The pree of Confidence stock fell from \$50 to \$3 Without apparent reason, and other stocks in he neighborhood followed suit. Even the dealer are at sea on the market and can assign no rasor for these violent fluctuations. All kind of rumors are afloat, one of which is that Frnk Newlands, one of the executors of the Share estate, is now in the East engaged in securin money to boom the Confidence Mine, of which te Sharon crowd own nearly all the stock. Noting has yet been done to weed out car stocks frm the list. The new president, Jeremith Lynch, has begun work to improve the acoustic properties of the Exchange. Echoes have added to th confusion, and the removal of these wil do men to add to the comfort of Reports from the Comstock show that the Mara production of ore will surpass any monthly feld forten years. The total amount of shipmets will probably reach \$750,000, of which Couplidated California and Virginia sup-

Horace Dvis, the new president of the State University, as installed in his position yesterday. The occasion was also made memorable by the celebration o the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the university. The Governor and many protinent men were present. The new president dwel in his address on the importance given to scientic training in the college.

Joseph Smith son of the founder and prophet of Mormonism, ecently arrived in Oakland and settled by an alged divine revelation the quarrel over the eldersh of the Oakland Church of Latter Day Saints. Smith decided against the presiding elder's clai and the new elder was elected. The revelation forwed closely in form and phraseology those of the original prophet and was received with unquitioning faith by the Oakland Saints.

Neustedt, one of begang of half-interest swind-lers, pleaded guilty ha week in the middle of his trial to conspiracy to rob an Oregon farmer of \$9,000. It is thoughtthat he can be convicted, also of perjury, which vill insure him a good term in San Quentin.

Several years ago a hme for convicts was established here mainly through the efforts of Charles Montgomery, a local hotel-keeper and temperance advocate. I one year it reclaimed and found empleyment r 296 out of 215 exconvicts. Now it is hopessly over-crowded because the prison arthoritic instead of buying the discharged men had-rate lekets to their former homes or places they wish; to go to, give them money. With this coin thy drift to San Francisco and after a debaach tey are usually found at their old tricks.

Nearly a year ago the Lie Trustees advertised for des gns for statuary to b placed in the front of the City Hail. The desigs were all in last October, but no decision has seen rendered, and the trustees declare that it my be a year before they settle on a design.

The statue of Francis Scott by was finished two months ago, yet it will not a dedicated until July 4.

Another big irrigator reservoir s now building near Mercer, which will cover sout a quarter section of land and will irrigate en or twelve

Steven Rogers one of the larges land owners in Stanislaus County, died this wee at Modesto. He owned 6,000 acres of the finestwheat land in the San Joaquin Valley and a larg amount of other property. He was a native (Saratega, N. Y.

The outlook for vineyards this years goo there has been abundant rain and the coj weather has checked the premature budding o vines.

THE BROTHERHOOD DEFEATED.

ESTIMATING TIE COST OF THE STRKE AT CHICAGO-HCRSE SHOW-ANARCHSTS. [BT TELGRAPH TO THE TR BUNE.]

Chicago, Mara 24 .- The officials of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Radway appear to but little distanced by the new complication that arose in thei strike to-day-viz: The desertain of their szitchmen who stopped work without notice earlythis morning out of sympathy with the old enginers and firemen, there are in all less than 500 of hese men in the employ of the company at all bints and up to 10 o'clock this morning only themen here and at one other point are effected. Tere will be no difficulty in getting new switchen, the officials say but they evidently have hots that the old men will return to work as they will do nothing toward se-curing new men till Maday. In spite of today's developments it is giversally believed that the Brotherhood has lost a fight, and the stockholders only will feel to-av's move as freight traffic will be entirely suspided again for a few days. It is positively asserted hat the strike will be It is positively asserted that the strike will be declared off by the Brotherhod within the next few days. What will becon of the men is a serious question. The Brotishood is allowing the strikers \$40 a month each, bile they formerly earned from \$100 to \$150, anothe organization cannot, of course, indefinately co-inue this allowance. It is estimated that the Buberhood had a fund of \$500,000 when they orded this strike. An estimate made by "The DailyNews" places their expenditures thus far at cer \$300,000. This is divided as follows: Loss of vages on the Burlington, \$1 60,000; pay-roll of the 3rotherhood, \$68,000; wages and expense accours of the grievance committees, \$33,000; pay to non-Brotherhood men, \$10,000; expense of headquarters, \$1.800; cost of the Santa Feind other union strikers and miscellaneous expense \$28,000. The estimate of the Burlington's expens is put

of them owners of fine horses are determine that this city shall have a horse show every agumn that will be a credit to the West. Until stely the horses displayed at the show have bee almost all heavy draft horses, but last year tere was a fair display of gentlemen's horses drien in four in hands, tandems, broughams etc. It has been determined to make a permanent featu of this part of the exhibit, and from the interest already shown it is safe to predict that the show this year will far surpass anything ever seen here. A number of the gentlemen inter sted have pledged a fund of \$100,000 with which to construct an addition to the south end of the Exposition Building They will also undertake to raise the money necessary to make up a liberal premium list, and in that way insure the success of the annual exhibition There is also some talk of a bench show in connection with the horse show. Potter Palmer, J. V. Farwell, Marshall Field and Arthur Caton are the prime movers in the affair.

Anarchy is not dead in Chicago, if the revelations made by one of them are to be believed. Information has come to Chief Hubbard that the anarchists are in the northwestern part of the city have been quietly organizing and have been holding secret meetings lately. It is said that a large number of the old northwestern groups met at No. 703 Milwaukee-ave. last Sun-Dyer D. Lun, editor of the paper founded by A. R. Parsons, plaims that there is an organization of anarchists. He even says that the International is as strong as ever and that he is the head of it. The Central Labor Union contains many for whom State socialism is too tame Albert Currin is looked up to as their chief, and his recent arowal that he was an anarchist, as well as his openly hostile attitude toward the

elements among his backers in the Central Labor Union which do not like purely scientific socialism, but want something stronger.

Professor Elisha Gray, who, it is claimed, it the inventor of the telephone, has just completed two other inventions which are scarcely less valuable than that instrument. One of these is the "telantograph," by means of which autograph letters and pictures can be transmitted from one person to another at any distance within 500 miles. Professor Gray claims that this invention will supplant the telphone for many purposes. When one person wishes to communicate with another be pushes a button, which rings an annunciator in the exchange, or in the office of the person with whom be wishes to converse. Then he takes his writing pencil from its holder and writes his message. As he writes so writes the pencil at the other end of the wire. In writing the pencil is attached to two small wires and these wires regulate the currents which control the pencil at the other end of the wire. The other invention is an automatic switch board for telephone exchanges by which the user of a telephone can put himself in communication with any other instrument.

As was generally predicted and expected the City Council and the Mayor have capitulated to the Gas Trust and have signed an agreement with that organization by which the city is to be provided with gas at \$1 per 1,000 feet, the price now charged. The companies are allowed to charge private consumers what they like and there is no provision for the regulation of the pressum or the quality of the gas, two evils which have been more generally complained of than the price.

One thousand men, who were officers or privates in the German Army, assembled at Brand's Hall on Thursday night to do honor to the memory of Emperor William. A catafalque stood in the centre of the stage bearing a plaster bust of the Emperor, a Prussian helmet and sword lying in front of it. The whole was surrounded by a German Imperial flag, which was sent by the Emperor himself to the soldiers' societies of Chicago a few years ago.

W. W CRYDERS TRANSIT PROBLEM. PLANS FOR AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

TO BUY BUILDINGS FOR SEVEN MILES-IGNORANCE

OF MR. GRACE'S ALDERM'N. William Wetmore Cryder, the president of the Mad-ison Square Bank, has undertaken to solve the Rapid Transit problem of this city by means of a company, which if it gets the requisite amount of subscribers to stock and becomes incorporated will be known as the City Railway Company. Mr. Cryder takes mainly the plans prepared two years ago by Colonel Rowland R. Hazard for use in the railroad proposed for Elm-st., Lafayette place and Fourth-ave., to the Grand Central Station for an underground railroad. The location, however, has been changed. The road is to run from the Battery up under the blocks west of Broadway to the Boulevard and then onward and upward through open cuts. There would be four tracks. The great feature of the plan is the contemplated

purchase of everything that comes in the way of the purchase of orad. Buildings in front of its path will be proposed road. Buildings in front of its path will be purchased outright and torn down and after the road is built new structures, to be rented for various purposes, will be put up in their stead. The estimat cost is \$30,000 for each lot. As there are four lots to each block and 140 blocks, or seven miles, are to be passed under, the entire cost will be over \$15,000,000. David M. King, the well-known contractor, and Colonel Rowland R. Hazard are interested in the project. Aqueduct Commissioner Baidwin is a subscriber to the stock. What stock others do not take, it is said, a prominent banker of this city and one of

Philadelphia have agreed to take. The road will run just under the surface. It will be built as an open cut and then arched over, making the arch barely visible in the streets. Mr. Cryder is busily oc cupled in getting subscriptions. A well-known contractor who was asked to take stock, declined to do so, because, as he said, he considered all underground railroad schemes for this city impracticable, unless the tracks were laid below all pipes. Sewer gas, he said, would work its was through brick and stone and would make an underground road near the surface a pest-hole. A small leakage in a sewer pipe in a ouse would create havoc and an excavation near the

Wetmor C-r-ryder? I niver heard of him.
move that the nomination be laid upon the table
And tabled it was and so remained at last accounts.

TOBOGGANING IN SUMMER.

SCHEME TO INTRODUCE A NEW HOT-WEATHER

SPORT NOW POPULAR IN FRGIAND. A new departure—new for this country, at least—is about to be made in tobogganing. The popularity of the sport during the winter months in various sections of the United States has prompted some enterprising people to start a scheme of erecting in New-York and at several fashionable seaside resorts wooden artificial tobogan slides for summer use similar to those that during the last two years have created a stir in England. Belgium, Germany, France and Spain. With confidence in the hold that lee tohogganing has secured on the American pub-tic, New-York capitalists are now making the prelimite. New-Yerk capitalists are now making the preliminary arrangements to build public slides at different attractive points and run them fully equipped with roller toboggans as a business venture during the coming summer. This new phase of the sport bears about the same relation to snow-clar hillsides that roller skating bears to skating on the ice. The slides are controlled by a London company, which P. E. Richter, of this city, represents in the week of introducing the sport hore. epresents in the work of introducing the sport here. places. The success of the sport at the Liverpool Inter-national Exhibition of 1886, at the recent American Exhibition, Crystal Palace in London, and at Brighton, mingham, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and at seley and other London suburbs, gave it such a start that slides were put up in Brussels, Paris, and at Bar-celona, Spain, and negotiations were made to carry the celona, Spain, and begottators were as a separation of the Australia and America. Englishmen promptly adopted it when it became known that the Princess of Wales and her family were fond of it, and this, say the ardent ones, is enough to interest fashionable people in

W-107E.
Roller tologganing has some features that commend New-York.

Roller topograping has some features that commend themselves as compared with sliding in cold weather. No especial dress is required, and ladies need not injure their clothing. The slides are long, smooth fucines, the floorway being of wood laid like the bed of a bowling-siley and highly potished, divided longitudinally into seven runways or tracks, three on each side for descent, and one in the middle over which runs a steel-wire rope, which draws up the tohograns and their occupants to the top. The subseme gives free scope to decoration, tillumination effects and room for galleries and walks for speciators, who are not subjected to cold weather. The parallel tracks also provide a good chance for racing. The small expense of repairs makes the "fare" for a slide moderate sum—in folgland only fourpener. The exhibitant moderate sum—in folgland only fourpener. The exhibitant size in the longer of the subject of the form of a smaller predict that many classes of people here will take kindly to it when once they get a chance to test it pleasure, not withstanding the overwhelming array of distinctly national pastimes provided during the hot weather at the race-track and baseball grounds.

TOMMY'S ENTHUSIASM EXPLAINED.

From I's ENTHUSIASM EXPLAINED.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

A lady who had a Sunday school in Allegheny tells me that a few Sundays ago she noticed that one of the youngest boys among her scholars took part very heartly in singing the hymn with the rebrain of "Gathering in the Sheaves." She happened to approach this young vocalist during the singing of the ymn and was surprised to hear the words of the relain as sung by him altered to "Jathering in the Shees." The change we unmistakable, so at the end of the hygh the teacher called the little boy to her and asked himto repeat the words of the hymn. Stree enough, when he reached the chorus he said. "Gathering in the Shees." the Sees."
Wha do you mean by that, Tommy?" asked the Bringing in the girls, of course !" was Tommy's

out of an attenuated dudowith meagre lers, pircon chest and

slight rough. But a tan or woman to whom constitu lenas erger has been defied can get it to a very consider. able extent by the persistent que in regularly proportioned. alternated Acces of America's chief tonic, Societter's regularity. The proximate resut is thorough digestion and blood fertile with the elements o'muscular tissue, a healthy appetite, nightly rest unimpaire, and a disappearance of the nervous symptoms to which explated invalids are always an elect, and which they are very phine to take for the manifestations of serious organic discas and nose accordingly in discases of the kidneys and blader, always excessively weaksning, and for constipation, fwer and ague and liver

BRIEF CHATS AND SUGGESTIONS ON POLI-

TICS AND BUSINESS. The whirling of time has brought the country around to another season of Presidential discussion, and the man most taked about is the one who has withdrawn bimself from the struggle for a nomination by his party in a letter, the sincerity of which here seriously challenged. Although six weeks have passed since Mr. Blaine's letter was published, his name is even more frequently heard than previously in groups where men discuss the political proba illifes. It has been developed in the chai and gossip in public resorts that Mr. Blaine has been a poor correspondent while in Europe, and that his mmunications to his friends have been few and While a few of his closest friends were sed of the fact that he intended to write his famous letter, only the man to whom it was sent knew its contents. With the missive Chairman Jone's received particular instructions, binding him to secreey until the letter was placed in the bands of the As ociated Press. Mr. Jones was requested to have the manuscript put in type, to read and revise the proofs himself, and then to give it out—all of which was done as directed. The fact that Mr. Blaine has not written home concerning his own intentions has led many of his old followers and friends to stop writing him, and as it were, to "take the bit their tee h." Among these old friends there is the belief that Mr. Blaine is the man who can most surely carry the Republican party to success, and some of them declare their intention to nom-

It was while talking of a business matter in the office of S. B. Ellins, yesterday, that a remark was made which indicated that even in 1884 Mr. Blaine had become disgusted with political struggle and The conversation among a number of men had drifted from a business proposition to politics, when one of them said: "Well, let's get back to business. It is more important and lasting than politics." To which Mr. Elkins replied: "That is what Mr. Blaine used to say in 1884. He was always wanting to drop politics and discuss business. Once he said to me: 'Politics passes away; business

inate him in spite of his letter.

One of the "hustlers" of the Pacific Coast is Colonel J. H. Woodard, of San Francisco, who was for many years a newspaper correspondent in in-dians, but has for a long time had charge of the Wabash interests on the other side of the continent. He has been in New-York for ten days in connection with a land and railroad enterprise, of which he is the projector, at Oakland. He talks in a sanguine way after this style: "You hear of Chicago, of St. Louis, of Kansas City and even of smaller but equally ambitious towns as the future rivals of New-York as tu hess centres. Let me tell you that while Newtu hiess centres. Let me tell you that while New-York will never have a rival. San Francisco will be the twin. It will be to the Pach of ast what New-York is to the Atlantic Coast. When the Ni arangua Canal i built, of which I now think there is greater provise than of any other interoceanic project, because of its greater feasibility, San Francisco Bay will become the safe rding place for the fleets that will ply between the shore of the nation. There is anchorage in that magnificent harbor for all the ships of the world. Rapid as the growth of the Pacific Coast has been in the last ten years, it will grow ten times more rapidly when once there is Interoceanic communication, and in that day New-York will look across the continent to a twin of which she will te proud, because the new metropolis will be in no sense a rival."

In chatting about real estate in California, Colonel Woodard said that while there have been senseless booms and wild speculations, they have only served to illustrate the fact that there is a genuine, sub-stantal and secure character to real estate investments in the State. His observation of the rise of values at Oakland, which has been one of the nomenal cities of the country, has been such as to lead him to believe that the grow h of California has only "Farming lands around Oakland, just begun. "Farming lands around Oakland, within two and three miles of the centre, are still within two and three miles of the centre, are still teing opened up for town settlement," he says, "and lots are selling at good prices to persons who buy them for the erra ion of homes. Farm property commands from \$300 to \$1,000 an acre. It can be farmed profitably at the lower figure. When parcelled out in lot and sold for building jurposes it becomes ex rao din ril; profitable. There are numerous troje ts or suburban railroad lines by which the outly ng territory a ound Oadland can be brought into coser communication, and as these are built the entire territory will become more and more valuate. Oakland, you know, lies just acloss the bay from San Francisco, and is the real residence portion of that city."

surface, such as would be required for a railroad, would soon becomes intolerable.

Mr. Cryder indicates by his name the long line of mercantile ancestry of the Cryders and Weimores through which he is descended. When William R. Grace was looking around as Mayor to give his administration as highly respectable an air as he could, especially in positions with no salary attached, he chose her. Cryder to fill a vacancy in the Park Commission. This was in the good and glorions days when the Aldermen held the whip-hand and could adopt or reject the Mayor's nominations. The name of this blue-blooded New-Yorker was duly presented by the Mayor. It was received with a strange calm. The majority of the Roard held its breath—a strong one. Then, after a pause, a representative of that highly representative hody of men of the metropolis rose cautiously to his feet and thus addressed the chair:

"Misther Prisidint. I hear the name of William Weimor C-r-ryder presinted by his Honor, the Mayor, for Park Commissioner Mr. Prisidint, who is William Weimor C-r-ryder? I nivver heard of him. I ber land in Oregon to San Francisco, where he is able to dispose of it at a profit of \$6 a thousand. lumber is sent into southern California, where the splinter of pine is considered valuable. Mr. Mout gomery is a florid, heavy-set man, with yellow whis gomery is a florid, heavy-set man, with yellow waikers, and a short-ned leg which requires him to use
a crutch. This laments, was the result of a railroad
a coldent. He has been in New-York for a week on
his way to Washingt n the other little of some of
his propery has been submitted to legal at b trailroad
he has been quoting figures about the business of oregon which have been a upendous, but for which he
volche absolutely. In the matter of politics he
stands just where he did four years ago.

> In talking on the leading question of the Presi dential year Mr. Montgomery said: "Blaine is the man, of course. He will be nominated, I am certain Nothing can stop his nomination but his own act on If he should write a letter refusing to accept a nom-ination if tendered him, that might prevent his nomnation, but he will not write such a letter. I sa Mr Jones in Pitt-burg the other day, and he said that Mr. Blaine had written his last letter and would write no more. He will be on the water when the write no more. He will be on the water when the Convention meets on the 16th of June. That is all the delegate, will want to in w. I find is New-York an almost unandmous expension of oils lon that he is the one man who can poil the Irish vote in New-York City, which will ma e the election of a Republican Pre hierit possible. If by any possibility Mr Blaine should really not be in conditionation, think the peache in the Far West would like a new man. The Parlie States will probably give their vote in such as revent for General Nelson A. Mile, whose splendid record as a soldier and man would commend him everywhere."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller remarked the other day that at different times he had had apportunity i study the Iron making problem in this country, speaking about the new iron fields of Alabama Tennessee he said: "So long as we make less from than we consume, the new from fields will undoubtedly prosper. We imported considerable from lasyear. I cannot give you the exact figures, but it was a considerable amount, possibly one-fifth or one sixth as much as we produced. The making of from can go on developing out I that margin is taken up. can go on developing until that margin is taken up, presuming the consumption this year to be the same a last year. If the consumption should fall off, then the real test of the new from fields will be made. In Pennsylvan a the product when turned out of the factories that proceed to manufacture it into articles of demand. That is the great feature of the Pennsylvan's product. The from goes tight from the furnace into the rolling mills, the steel mills and so on. It may be a long while the ore there is any condition which will make a test between Ponnsylvania and Alabania, and if it should never come the country would not suffer.

Ex-Senator Camden of West Virginia is in New York so frequently now that he is almost as well known by sight as if he lived here. He is a portly man, with red face and white chin whiskers is genial, affable and well liked. His friends think he was badly treated in losing a re-election. It has given by time to devote to large business enterprises of which he is making the most. He is engaged in the promotion of ratiroads and development of the mineral resources of his State Among projects which he has on hand is one for the construction of coke ovens in one of the coal regions of West Virginia He claims that the coal owned by himself and friends possesses as valuable coking qualities as the famous coal of Pennsylvania Although the Senator was shelved by the West Virginia Legislature he is "still in the ring." A day or two ago an incident occurred which proved this and also illustrated the absent minded ness with which public men are sometimes afflicted. He went into a telegraph office and wrote a long He went into a telegraph office and wrote a long dispatch to the chairman of the West Virginia Denio craite Convention telling him what ought to be done in a certain matter. The dispatch did not please him on reading it over and he wrote out a scrued one, which was duly filed and sent. Then the enator walk of away leaving the first dispatch on the writing counter. Fifteen minutes later it was found there by a man who was sufficiently interested in West Virginia affairs to know that it was a dangerous dispatch to leave lying around promiscuous!. He was a friend and acquaintance of Senator Canden and putting it in bis pocket gave it back to him two or three days later, when they happened to meet.

Owners of land in the annexed districts which it is proposed to put into parks are groaning at what they term the injustice of the legislation by which it is proposed to take this land. One of them said yesterday:
"It is intended to take the land and pay for it at the

"Arbeiter Zeitung" crowd, shows that there are GLANCES AT LARGE AFFAIRS. Prices now ruling. The land should be paid for at the prices prevailing when we get our money. Let me show you how it works. I had a piece of land which was all plastered over with mortgages, on which I expected to realize a handsome sum by the rise to values. The prices of four years ago would only a little more than pay off my mortgages and legal fees. At present prices I can sell the property so as to clear \$40,000 to \$50,000. If the land had been taken and promptly paid for years ago is should have said nothing, because being relieved of the 'unden of carrying it, I should have loaded up with another. But I have had to carry this property and wait for the tardy action of legislation whether or no. Now I think I should be remunerated for it."

rooms yesterday about the dead Chief Justice, Morrison R. Walte, who was a non-resident member of the soclety. One of the characteristics for which he was noted in his old home at Toledo was mentioned. minor details. A member of the society at one time had charge of a job printing office where Mr. Walte's law briefs were set up and printed. He never made any other demand on the foreman than that his work should be the best, regardless of cost, and that he should have clean proofs. He furnished copy which was correct to the last comma, period, dot on the "i" or cross on the "t." He expected his proofs to be sent to him with equal exactness. They were read and revised several times before being sent to him for final acceptance. There was common agreement among those who knew him that his greatness as a lawyer lay in what the world terms "good common sense."

An acquaintance asked General Horace Porter uptown what he thought of the Badeau-Grant controversy. This was the reply with which the General dismissed the subject: "Fred Grant's all right."

One of the means adopted by a Broadway store uptown to get rid of its snow drift yesterday resulted somewant disastrously. A barrel filled with charcoal was forced into the mass and set on fire. The expectation was that the heat would melt the snow, which was to some extent realized, but what was not expected was that a heavy cloud of thick smoke should be created, which filled the store before the doors could be closed, and made pedestrians so angry that a policeman was called to suppress the misance. The proprietors said afterward that it cost them half a day's trade to get rid of the dirt and clean the store.

THE MARTYRS OF THE PRISON SHIPS.

STORY OF THEIR WOES. The resolution now pending in Congress looking to the erection of a monument to the memory of the " martyrs of the British prison ships in Wallabout Bay during the Revolutionary War" has awakened much interest among the younger generation, and many inquiries have been made at the Navy Yard recently to have the place where these prison ships were berthed pointed out. A couple of years ago, when an excava-tion for a new sewer was being made in the Navy Yard, a large number of bones were thrown up by the workmen. The bones were broken and disjointed, but the skulls, more than a hundred in all, were found entire and well-preserved. They were all found together in nearly the same spot, heaped together as though the excavation had crossed one of the trenches, and lay beneath a clayey subsoil in a stratum of beach sand that probably formed the beach during the period of the Revolution.

the most borrible and barbarous crimes that were ever practised in a civilized age and in a civilized country, and which began shortly after the capture of New-York by the British and did not entirely cease till the close of the war. The British prison-ships, some half-dozen in all, were anchored off the mouth of the Walladozen in all, were anchored off the mouth of the Walla-bout Bay. They were dismantied and lay there mere hulks, their holds crowded to suffocation with prison-ers, most of them being from American privateers, against whom the British were especially bitter and cruel. The two most noted of these vessels were the Whitby and the Jersey, and the brutal, barbarous trealment of the prisoners upon the was equal to inot worse, than that practised upon the Federal soldiers in the Recel prisons at Andersonville and Richmond and excited general executation.

treatment of the prisoners upon the was equal to it not worse, than that practised upon the Federal soldiers in the Rebel prisons at Andersonville and Richmond and excited general execration.

The prisoners were baif-starved, and the santary condition of the ships was so vile with the foul air and fifth that contagious diseases were contracted, and the wretched and sick men, being without medical aid, died by scores daily. The bodies of the victims were taken to the shore and thrown into hastily dug trenches with so slight a covering of earth over them that it soon washed away and left the bodies exposed. The number of deaths from improper treatment on these ships was said to be 11,000, but this is thought to have been a low estimate.

In many instances the prisoners, preferring death to their misery, contrived to set fire to the vessels in which they were confined, and hundreds were suffocated by the smoke, but the vessels were saved from destruction until, ultimately, the Whithy was burned. The Jersey was anchored in the channel, and there it remained for some time after the close of the war, so infected by disease that no one dared to go-on board. Finally she rotted and sunk. In 1808, several hundred of the bodies were removed to a spot near where the Marine Hospital now stands, and where the burial spot was marked by a temporary monument.

HE WASN'T DEAD.

A MAN GETS A WRITTEN DEMAND FOR HIS OWN

It is not often that a man lives to be presented with a copy of the written demand for his own dead body. That is just what has happened to General Henry A. Barnum.of this city. The incident occurred twenty-six years ago, Gen. eral Barnum served under General Daniel Butterfield as staff officer. At Malvern Hill he was shot through the and with a musket ball and borne from the field. The urgeons pronounced the wound fatal and he was left for dead on the field as the army retreated at night. The newspapers announced his death. At his old home in Syracuse enlogies were pronounced on his character, a plot in the graveyard was tenced off, a tombstone was set up with a suitable inscription and a body interred there as his, which had been sent from the army by mis take. Meanwhile the General was taken prisoner, and after a horrible experience lived to come back and tell his tale. The citizens of Syracuse sent Dr. R. A. Morgan to the army at the time of his reported death to bring mack his body. This winter General Daniel E. Siekies mentioned to General Barnum that he had seen in General B "erfield's possession a document demanding im-mediate possession of his General Barnum's) body. General Barnoun dropped a note to General Butterfield on the subject, and this correspondence resulted;

No. 60 Fitti-Ave., New York,
December 8, 1887.

My Dear General Barnum:
The enclosure, which may interest you, I accidentally discovered among my papers a few days since.

I stab you would deliver the article requested to Mr. Morgan and appointive to him for the twenty five years daily in getting it for him—stinough I think the body has not deferiorated by the delay, only grown older and in a liner state of preservation. I hear that you are to be a candidate for the position of Sera-ant-at-Arms of the state Senate. You deserve it and I hope you many agreed. Your gallant service with me in so many hattles and so many wounds received in the service of four country would naturally command my commendations and Indersement for you, out I shall, with pleasure, go further and personally speak for you in any quarter that such work may be of service.

You are at liberly to show this letter to any of my friends in the beneate if it should be your wish to do so. I am, very truly, Geograf H. I. Burmam.

Daniel Butterpield.

This was the enclosure:

This was the enclosure:

This was the enclosure:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1862.

General Butterfield:

DEAR SIR: I have been delegated by the wife of Major Barbauu and the occole of Syracuse to come here in order to get authority to proceed to Harrison's Landing and secure the body of our much lovel friend, Major Heury A. Barbaun. I have used every exertion but falled in getting a pass. We must have that body—if not at this time, please see to it that his burial place is identified, so that we may distinter him by and bye and convey his remains home. I have addressed Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Richardson on the subject. I know you will lend all the ald in your power to this object. Yours, etc..

A. R. Mongan, M. D., of Syracuse, N. Y. (Indorsement.)

Dear General Butterfield;
Sond Bornum's body home if it's possible under any circumstances. I will be responsible for all charges. We must have it. For God's sake and poor Barnum's, attend to this and oblice your old friend,
ALFRED WILKINSON.

A DOG THAT UNDERSTOOD BIS BUSINESS.

From The Beston Post

I saw an illustration of the use of the Inevitable dog on the express wagon vesterday. A rather trampish looking isliow was teasing one of these creatures, apparently for anousement only when the driver came along and pulled the dog to the other side of the wagon from which he was barking voriferousit at the untils looking stranger. A moment afterward I nodeed the man's hand pass over the opposite side of the wagon, but before he could draw it out the fog whom the expressman had quietly let loose, had seized him forethly by the arm. The pain was enough to make the man drop a package on which he had laid hole, and it was not easy to make the dog relax his grip. When this was done, the expressman said to the tramp: "Now you just keep clear o that critter. He knows you, and know at the start what you wanted to do, and next time he won't let you off so casy."

DOGLIV.THE. MANGER PROBIBITIONISTS.

BOG-IN-THE-MANGER PROBIBITIONISTS.

Washington latter to The Christian of Work.

As predicted a few weeks since, the refusal of the Probidionists here to have any other than their pet measure
topied, has set back the cause of temperance in this disict. The Platt bill, providing for absolute prohibition,
as voted down in the District Committee (three in favor
id six opposed), and the committee voted in favor of itse
ig the people of this district vote on a local option bill
ig one who knows the character of the Any one who knows the character of the voting element of this city, also knows that there is no hope of a majority in favor of local option. The writer believes that a high license measure would pass, if the Prohibitionists would unite their forces with three who sincorely doubt to see the low drinking saloons abolished.

THE OPENING GAMES OF THE SEASON.

FROM THE PLAYERS-PR MISED IMPROVE-MENTS FOR THE COMPORT OF PATRONS. In case the present month goes out like the tra ditional lamb, there will be a game of baseball at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, but if the weather con-tinues its Hon-like behavior, the formal opening of local baseball season may not take place until April The New-York Club as usual will play the opening game with the Jasper nine of Manhattan and Carrithers reported on Thursday and the other to open the season with the Manhattan College students, ascribing "mascoilo" influences to them. If the Jasper nine ever brought the Glants any good luck, they must have taken it sway with them after the game. The local club has never yet rewarded its friends by securing that coveted pennant, in spite of the aid of divers mascots. In opening the season with the Juspers the local club is certain of winning its first game, but that is about all, Yale. Princeton and other college teams will follow the Manhattan at the Polo Grounds The budding baseball geniuses will be slaughtered with great exactness.

The regular League championship season open on April 20, but no game will be played at the Polo Grounds as usual. The first regular championship game at the Harlem The Grounds will not be played until April 25. The Philadelphia club will play here on April 25, 26, 27 and 28. After those four games it is highly probable that the Quaker City players will want to go to some secluded place and hide their diminished heads. management of this club did more than anybody else to deprive the local club of its just dues in regard to desirable dates. The feeling already extends to the players, and when the two teams come together there will be "blood on the moon."

The Boston Club will follow the Philadelphia nine, playing at the Polo Ground's on April 30 and May 1, 2, The Pittsburg Club plays its first game here on May 30. Detroit plays here for the first time on June 14, and Indianapolis on June 2. The Chicago Club plays its first series in this city beginning on June 8 and ending four days later. The New-York Club will play second fiddle to the Washington Club. opening the season in that city and remaining there

our days.

There will be a few improvements made at the Polo Grounds. The sewerage and plumbing arrangements will be improved and some painting done. The free soats, however, will not be covered. The old players of the New-York Club were told on Friday to report for duty on Saturday morning next or before, in condition to go on the field and play. Consequently, if the players are to get any gymnasium work, they will have to do it before they come to New York. None of the players have signed lately, but several have told the club that they are ready.

Snow, mud and slush are still the principal features at Washington Park, Brooklyn. Manager McGunnigle and players Terry, Holbert. Foutz, Hughes, Busheng, and Carrothers reported on Thursday and the other players came in on Friday and Saturday. The men will spend the present week in gymnasium work and the first game at Washington Park will be played a week from to morrow. Men will be put to work this week making several improvements at the grounds. new free stands are to be put up and covered. The old free seats will not be covered. The club will, as usual, play Sunday games at Ridgewood Park. Sunday playing is one feature in the Brooklyn Club which all true friends of beseball deplore. The crowds at the Sunday games are enormous and the club will in all probability continue to play on that day, so long as the law permits it.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Dartmouth College students have subscribed \$1,700 for the support of their college ains.

The opening game at Princeton will be played next Saturday, when the Princeton College and the Athletic Re-

serve clubs will cross bats.

Crane's good work in the South seemed to have magic cranc's good work in the South scenario in have made effect upon Weich, New-York's veteran pitcher. Rad-bourne seems to have been similarly affected by the possi-bility of the Boston club securing Pitcher Clarkson. Rad-bourne has spent the winter teiling why he would never play in Boston again and has passed the last few days writing how much he wants to play in the " City of Cult-

The Philadelphia club has sent thirteen of its players to Cape May to get in condition for the coming season. Several of the most valuable of the players have refused to report for duty until the salary question is settled to their satisfaction. Fogarty, Andrews, Casey, Ferguson, Farrar, Buffinton and Wood are the absentees. They are

the real backbone of the club.

The Baltimore club is having a good deal of trouble in getting some of its players to sign. In some cases the players want double the salary which the club is willing to pay, and nearly three times what they are actually

The " Junior Joints," as the Southerners have named the travelling young players of the New York club, are win-ning games easily in the South, but are not making any There is such a thing as making the Jersey City club

entirely too strong for its class. The club will get another infielder in a few days, of whom much is expected.

The Acme club, a strong local semi-professional team, is already arranging spring games. The club claims the local semi-professional championship for the last four years. The club has won over double the number of games is has

little paper just published in New-Orleans. It devotes nearly all its space to baseball matters.

The junior club of the University of Pennsylvania gave a ball recently and cleared \$1,500. They have given the mutrie will have full charge of the college.

Mutrie will have full charge of the New-York team
this year, and his path will not be strewn with roses in

ise of another future.

It is said that Catcher Baldwin's arm is in a bad way, and that he never will again be the catcher that he was.

Hanion has not yet signed with the Detroit Club. He
demands \$2,500 and an extra \$250 for "captaining" the
team. The club will accept the former terms, but does
not care to pay extra for the captainey.

change to the three-strike rule will not have the decided effect upon the batters that would-be reformers claim. The accidental hitters will suffer, but the selentific batters will continue to line the ball out to the fence

the same as ever.

The Amherst College nine has arranged twenty exhibition games in addition to the regular championship games

will play. will be a training school for the regular university team.

THE YALE BALL NINE. THE GREAT STAGG WILL PIPCH FOUR

YEARS LONGER. WITH DUNN BEHIND THE BAT FOR A YEAR OR

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 24.-As the baseball season approaches the candidates for the Yale nine are redoubling their energies in training, and the practice they will have during the Easter trip ought to improve them greatly. The principal wish of the baseball management now is

The Habits of Luxurious Women.

Topid water is preferable for every season of the year. Milk baths have been in favor from time im-memorial with ladies, and nothing was supposed to be better than a daily hot bath of milk. Mmc Talbe better than a daily hot bath of milk. Mme Tallien was among the historical women who bathed in milk,
to which she added frush strawborries to give it an agreesble perfume. But better than all these, and fortunately
now attainable, is the process by which the famous French
beauty, Mme. Recamier, preserved an exquisite skin to
old age, by the use of a secret now owned by one woman,
who has generously given it to the world. I refer to
the universal custom for American and English women,
after the dafty rath, to spongs the entire body with Rocamier Letion. It is asymishing to see the change made
in an ugly skin by its regular use. What can be more
enticing to a dainty woman than a beautiful skin and
complexion? What more disjusting to lover or husband
than the reveres?—a complexion marred by unsightly than the reveres I a complexion marred by unsightly pimples and blotches or disgusting blackheads, all sug-gestive to the sensitive mind of uncleanly personal habits. All women appreciate the importance of removing them, but sensible women have preferred to bear them rathes but sensible women have preferred to bear them rathes than use dangerous connectine, which ruin the complexion, sometimes endangering life itself. Never was a sure and safe remedy known until the reverses of fortune compelled Mrs. Harriot Hubbard Ayer, formerly so well known as a member of Chicago society, to manufacture for sale the remedy she had used herself so many years, and which she obtained from a relative of the famous Julie Recamfer as the secret of that wonderful woman's beautiful complexion, retained as a marvel of perfection to the time of her death at eighty years of age.

to the time of her death at eighty years of age.

Mrs. Ayer's assurance that she used the remedies fee
herself and children, and did so for years; that they contain neither lead, bismuth, nor arsenie, made it at once the vogue among all women of fashion. Recamier Cream is a healing emollient, prescribed by our leading physicisms. Recamier Lotion is a most delightful compound. They are indorsed in written letters by Mrs. James Brown. Potert, Mme. Patti, Mmes. Medjeska and Bernhardt. They are indispensable to the tolict. Recamier Powder will not rub off nor make the face shine. Recamier Medi-cated Soap is the purest and best. Mme. Patti declares, in a recent letter to Mrs. Ayer, " that it excess all others." Many dangerous mixtures are offered for sale which were unheard of a short time ago; they are base imitations of the Recamiers. Insist on the genuine, made by Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 52 and 54 Park place, New-York.

the Yale nine, and Captain Henshaw, of the Harvard agree that the championship this year will go to the team having the heaviest batters. The improvement among the new candidates for the Yale nine has been very marked in batting, and in sliding bases they have shown more than ordinary skill. one hour each day is spent in practising sliding over a bag designed to represent a base. The men who will fill the vacancies on the team will not be selected until all have had some work in the field. Of the seventeen men now training, thirteen will

be chosen to go on the Easter trip. Those who are left behind will not go out of training, but will work regularly during April. The nine will be finally selected during the latter part of April, just before the first championship game with Prince on April 28. The candidates will go to a training table immediately after the Easter recess.

Captain Stagg and other leading athletes of Yale, are confident that the nine can win the championship again this year. Representatives of Yale, who have ed from Boston, say that the Yale men are in a much better condition than are the men at

HORTICULTURE IN FLORIDA.

From Garden and Forest

The cold wave which swept over Florida in January, 1886, marked the beginning of a new epoch in her development. Heroic that time orange culture had been made to advertise the state so extensively that it had come to be regarded as the all important industry and thousands even of her inhabitants looked upon it as the only one that could be carried on with profit here. Therefore this killing frost was regarded the annut gated alsasser. True, the groves within the orange belt proper were not seriously damaged, but a could was tast on the little of the orange to public confidence, and the result has been that for the past two years Florida has suffered partial eclipse. But there are strong indications that the obscuration will not last much longer. The orange fever will hardly be revived and it is far from desirable that it should bo. While it continued we suffered all the evits of a one-crop system. Besides, it diverted immigration from that large portion of the State where orange cannot be grown with profit, but where people can more readily make a living by mixed agriculture. The great freeze, therefore, did some good in checking resh investment and reckiess planting and turning people's attention to more substantia branches of rural industry.

Besides the orange, no fruits had obtained much favor in Florida before 1886 avecent a few of a still less. From Garden and Forest

rash investment and recities planting and turning people's attention to more substantial branches of rural industry.

Besides the crange, no fruits had obtained much favor in Florida before 1886, except a few of a still less hardy nature. For a few years the lemon had been planted targety in southern Florida and the fruit was shipped in considerable quantity. Being less perishable, it promised soon to rival the orange in public favor. The lime succeeded finely in the same region, as did the grape fruit, citren, and shaddock, but they were but little grown except for ornament and home use. In the orange belt the guava had come to be regarded as a standard fruit, and deservedly so, for there is scarcely another that can be put to a greater variety of uses, or used more months in the year. In 1885 it was plentiful in the Jacksonville market, but it could hardly be shipped fresh out of the state. These with bananas (planted mainly for ornament), figs, improved native plums, the Scuppernong grape, and more rarely some inferior peaches and pears, the Japan persimmon, the loquat, the mulberry, pomegranate, and a few varieties of improved grapes, comprised the minor fruits of the citrus belt. The cocoanut and placapple, formerly confined to the southern keys, were coming into notice as fruits adapted to the latitude of Lake Okeechobee, and the latter fruit had succeeded well on the eastern coast as far north as Cape Canaveral. The mange and Avocado pear had fruited bountifully as far north as Tampa. These and other sub-tropical ruits were planted still further north, and there was a growing disposition to put ithem to the severest test in a climate subject to a lower range of temperature than they could by nature endure.

Such was the situation when the memorable cold

them to the severest test in a climate subject to a lower range of temperature than they could by nature endure.

Such was the situation when the memorable cold wave swept over us, driving the mercury down to a lower mark by four degrees than had been known since 1835. To make matters worse, this cold wave was of twice the usual duration, which is two days. All citrus fruits that had not been gathered, except in the southernmost counties and on the Indian River were frozen. The orange groves which had been the pride of Florida, were stripped of their follage and remained bare and dreary during the remainder of the winter. Weak trees were seriously damaged, as were lemon and lime trees, while graves and the whole list of sub-tropical fruits were billed to the ground.

Native trees of sub-tropical species, such as the black mangrove and the rubber tree, some of them fifty years old, were billed, neading the excentional severity of the weather. North of laitinds 20 degrees on the Atlantic side of the Peninsula, and 29 degrees on the Gulf side, neclected and unprotected orange groves were badly demaged, while some even on the northern border of the State were scarcely injured, except by loss of follage, which began to put out again in March. This event, occurring at the lectioning of the tourist season, and when southern California had just become accessible to tourists, proved disastrous to Florida in its immediate effects; yet looking toward the ultimate welfare of the State, it must result beneficially. The orange has shown itself to be much hardler than was supposed. Attention has been turned from sub-tropical fruits, and in seeking for sub-titutes many hardy fruits have been brought into notice, which will add greatly to the precipies comforts and sources of income. Faith in the one-crop system has given place to desire for greater variety. The people have been led to inquire and experiment, and by this means have come to know that the orange beit as well as the cotron belt of the State is adaped to great vari

Easter trip ought to improve them greatly. The principal wish of the baseball management pow is that the snow may disappear during the next ten days; otherwise the trip will have to be postponed at and the mon kept at work in the cage during Easter week.

It has been decided that six of the men who played last year shall fill their old positions, viz: Ficher, Stagg. catcher, Dunn; first base, Spencer; Ficher, Stagg. catcher, Dunn; first base, Spencer; Second base, McConkey; short stop, Noyes; centre places varant-third base, left deid and right dold. For these three varancies cleven men are trying, six for the vacances in the outfield and five for the vacances in the outfield and five for the vacances in the outfield and five for the vacancy in the infield. These candidates are G. Caboon, 90, Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Dickinson, 10, Now-York, Norman McClintock, 91, Pittsburg, Penn.; Herbert Mcliride, '90 S. Geveland, Ohio, S. V. Osborn, New-Haven, W. F. Poole, jr., '91, Evanston, Town, Ill., M. J. Rool, '91, Detroil, Mich. Hoyworth is pitching to Dairell and the vor players will contain to the finest young pitcher that has ever practiced on the Yale coamps. He pitches a remarkable is the finest young pitcher that has ever practiced on the Yale coamps. He pitches a remarkable is the finest young pitcher that has ever practiced on the Yale coamps. He pitches a remarkable is the finest young pitcher that has ever practiced on the Yale coamps. He pitches a remarkable is the finest young pitcher that has ever practiced on the Yale coamps. He pitches a remarkable process and stage recently decided to take a four years' course in the Yale Divinity School and consequently be will therefore be on hand to take his old position behind the bat.

The training has been especially thorough this year in reserence to batting, for Capialn stagg, of

ANTHONY COMSTOCK FAVORS PLASTERS.